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Bureau of Land Management

WILDERNESS

PROPOSED INITIAL INVENTORY

Roadless Areas and Islands Which Clearly Do Not Have Wilderness Characteristics

Oregon and Washington

April 1979

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Summary of Proposed Initial Inventory

	Oregon (acres)	Washington (acres)
A. Proposed Initial Inventory Decision		
1. Land which clearly does not have wilderness characteristics	5,887,400	296,100
2. Land which warrants an intensive inventory	6,866,400	14,100
B. Land previously inventoried and determined to not have wilderness characteristics	1,238,500	-
C. Land exempted from wilderness review 1/	1,732,200	-
Total public land administered by Bureau of Land Management 2/	15,724,500	310,200

1/ Revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant (O&C) land being managed for commercial timber production.

2/ Surface only. Lands in which U.S. owns minerals but not the surface are not included in this tabulation.

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WILDERNESS

PROPOSED INITIAL INVENTORY

ROADLESS AREAS AND ISLANDS WHICH CLEARLY

DO NOT HAVE WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS

OREGON AND WASHINGTON

This is a report on the first phase of a wilderness inventory of BLM-administered public lands in Oregon and Washington. It describes a proposed decision regarding which public lands clearly do not have wilderness characteristics. These lands are described in the following pages of this report.

We need your comments and recommendations before we make a final decision on this first phase of the inventory. Comments will be sought during the next 90 days.

Items enclosed with this report include:

1. Maps of wilderness inventory units (roadless areas and islands) on public lands in Oregon and Washington. The maps show which inventory units we believe clearly lack wilderness characteristics and therefore should be eliminated from further wilderness review. They also show inventory units we believe should be more intensively inventoried to determine whether they have wilderness characteristics.

2. Work sheets you may want to use to submit comments on specific inventory units. You may use other paper if you wish. Please use a separate sheet for each unit on which you comment.

3. A schedule of meetings to be held on this first phase of the wilderness inventory.

Reason for Inventory

When Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act in 1976, it required the Secretary of the Interior to review roadless areas of 5,000 or more acres and roadless islands which have wilderness characteristics and are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The Secretary is to report to the President his recommendations regarding the suitability of the areas and islands for preservation as wilderness. The President, in turn, is to submit his recommendations to Congress.

ONLY CONGRESS CAN ESTABLISH A WILDERNESS AREA.

Wilderness Review Process

The wilderness review process has three phases: inventory, study, and submission of a report to Congress. You will have opportunities to participate in all phases.

1. Inventory. First, the public lands will be inventoried to identify areas that meet the definition of wilderness established by Congress. Such areas will be designated as wilderness study areas (WSAs).

THIS IS THE PHASE NOW GETTING UNDER WAY. IT WILL BE COMPLETED IN MID-1980.

BLM published a wilderness inventory handbook in September 1978. It contains policies, procedures, and guidelines on how the inventory will be carried out. The handbook may be obtained from any BLM office.

The inventory phase includes two steps.

a. Initial Inventory. The purpose of this step is to identify inventory units which clearly do not have wilderness characteristics. Such units will be excluded from further wilderness review.

THIS REPORT ANNOUNCES THE PROPOSED DECISION ON THE INITIAL INVENTORY.

b. Intensive Inventory All inventory units not eliminated from wilderness review in the initial inventory will be intensively inventoried this spring and summer. Late this year, we will announce a proposed decision on which inventory units should be designated wilderness study areas. A 90-day public comment period will follow. After we consider comments received, we will announce a final decision.

2. Study. The BLM land-use planning system will be used to analyze all values, resources, and uses within the WSAs. The results of these studies will determine whether the areas are recommended as suitable or nonsuitable for designation as wilderness.

3. Reporting. When a study is completed, recommendations as to whether the WSAs are suitable or nonsuitable for designation as wilderness will be submitted to Congress.

Wilderness Characteristics

Congress directed us to use the wilderness definition found in the 1964 Wilderness Act to determine which roadless areas and islands have wilderness characteristics. On the basis of that definition, a roadless area must have the following characteristics to qualify as a wilderness study area:

1. Contain 5,000 or more acres of contiguous public land or be of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation, use, and management as wilderness in an unimpaired condition.

2. Be an area where the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable.

3. Offer either:

a. An outstanding opportunity for solitude, or

b. An outstanding opportunity for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Lands Included in Wilderness Review

Except for exempted lands described in the following section, all BLM-administered lands in Oregon and Washington are included in the wilderness review.

Four types of inventory units are shown on the enclosed maps.

1. Roadless areas containing 5,000 or more acres of contiguous public land.

2. Roadless areas containing less than 5,000 acres of contiguous public land but for which support for wilderness review has been indicated.

3. Roadless areas containing less than 5,000 acres of contiguous public land but contiguous to existing or potential wilderness areas administered by another agency.

4. Roadless islands of any size.

Other parcels of public land are included in Inventory Units OR-88 (Oregon) and OR-99 (Washington). Roads and non-BLM lands divide the public lands in these inventory units into parcels containing less than 5,000 acres. Because of their limited size, these parcels clearly do not have wilderness characteristics.

Lands Exempted from Wilderness Review

Two types of lands are exempted from the wilderness review:

1. O&C grant lands being managed for commercial timber production on a sustained yield basis.

2. Lands in which the United States owns the minerals but not the surface.

How You Can Participate in the Wilderness Inventory

What are your thoughts on our proposed initial inventory decision? If you believe an area may have wilderness characteristics, and we have proposed to eliminate it from further inventory, we want to hear from you. We also want to hear from you if you believe an area clearly does not have wilderness characteristics, and we have proposed it be intensively inventoried.

You may send your comments to the BLM district office which administers the area, or you may make your comments at public meetings listed in the enclosed schedule.

To determine where to send comments on a particular inventory unit, note the first digit of the inventory unit number. The first digit indicates which district office administers the area:

1 - Lakeview
2 - Burns
3 - Vale
5 - Prineville
6 - Baker
8 - Salem
9 - Eugene
10 - Roseburg
11 - Medford
12 - Coos Bay
13 - Spokane

District office addresses are listed at the end of this report.

Only comments relating to the presence or absence of wilderness characteristics can be considered during the inventory phase. However, comments relating to later phases of the wilderness review will be retained for use at the appropriate time.

The most useful comments will relate to specific roadless areas and specific wilderness characteristics.

1. Roadless area boundaries. If you believe a road exists in a roadless area show its location on a map. Describe its

a. Condition (ditches, berms, cuts and fills, culverts, etc.).

b. Maintenance (hand tools or power machinery, frequency).

c. Type and frequency of use.

If you believe a road which forms the boundary of an inventory unit should not be considered a road, indicate which part of the road definition you believe the route does not meet.

If you believe an area not shown as an inventory unit on the enclosed maps should be intensively inventoried, submit a map showing your recommended boundaries. Tell us why you believe the area may have wilderness characteristics.

2. Naturalness. If you disagree with our proposed decision that an area lacks wilderness characteristics because the area does not appear to be

generally natural, tell us which developments you believe are substantially unnoticeable. How much of the area appears generally natural?

If you believe an area we have proposed for intensive inventory is not generally natural, describe the developments of which you are aware. How much of the area is affected by these developments?

3. Outstanding Opportunities for Solitude. Opportunities for a visitor to find solitude are affected by an area's size, shape, topography, and vegetation. If you disagree with our proposed initial inventory decision for a specific area, tell us how these factors affect opportunities for solitude in that area.

4. Outstanding opportunities for a primitive and unconfined type of recreation. Does the area in which you are interested offer outstanding opportunities for hiking, backpacking, fishing, hunting, spelunking, horseback riding, mountain or rock climbing, river running, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, photography, bird watching, canoeing, kayaking, sailing, or sightseeing for botanical, zoological, or geological features? If so, how do such opportunities compare with those in other areas in the region?

What Will Happen After the Public Comment Period?

After the public comment period, BLM's Oregon State Director will make a final decision on which inventory units, or portions of units, clearly do not have wilderness characteristics and do not warrant further inventory. He will base this decision on comments received and on further review by district offices of information on the inventory units. The proposed decision described in this document and the accompanying maps may be modified in two ways:

1. All or a portion of a unit now proposed for elimination from the intensive inventory may instead be included in the intensive inventory.

2. All or a portion of a unit now proposed for intensive inventory may be determined to be clearly lacking in wilderness characteristics and, therefore, eliminated from further inventory.

The final decision on the initial inventory will be announced this summer.

Additional Information

You may obtain additional information on a particular roadless area or island from the district office in which the area or island is located. Copies of the inventory forms for all roadless areas and islands are also available for review in Room 100 at the Oregon State Office in Portland.

If you would like a larger scale map (one-half inch equals one mile) of a particular inventory unit in Oregon, you may obtain one by writing or visiting the district office which administers the unit. Please use the inventory unit number to indicate the area in which you are interested. Office addresses are listed at the end of this report.

Special Project Inventories

The wilderness review is accelerated in areas where land-use decisions need to be made before the statewide inventory is completed. Two special project inventories have been undertaken in Oregon. One was along the route of a powerline which the Pacific Power and Light Company proposes to build from southcentral Idaho to southwestern Oregon. The other was along the proposed route of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System pipeline extending from north to south across central Oregon.

As a result of the inventory along the proposed powerline route, it was determined that 1,238,500 acres of public lands do not have wilderness characteristics.

The inventory along the proposed gas pipeline has not been completed.

Instant Study Areas

Congress required the Secretary of the Interior to submit wilderness reports on instant study areas to the President by July 1, 1980. Instant study areas are primitive or natural areas which were formally designated as such before November 1, 1975. There are five such areas in Oregon:

1. Lost Forest Research Natural Area - Lakeview District.
2. Western Juniper Research Natural Area - Prineville District.
3. Little Sink Research Natural Area - Salem District.
4. Brewer Spruce Research Natural Area - Medford District.
5. Douglas-fir (Cherry Creek) Research Natural Area - Coos Bay District.

Locations of instant study areas are shown on the enclosed maps.

Because of the earlier reporting date, the wilderness review will be completed earlier on the instant study areas than on the public lands. A proposed decision on whether the instant study areas have wilderness characteristics will be announced later this spring. A public comment period will follow the announcement.

Inventory Unit 1-1

This unit contains approximately 9,900 acres of public land located 18 miles north of Silver Lake, Oregon. The west boundary is the Deschutes National Forest, and the remaining boundaries are roads. Topography is rolling hills with broken lava flows. The dominant vegetation is big sagebrush with isolated stands of ponderosa pine on the west border. Extensive vehicle trails, well developments and a seeding on the southern portion preclude opportunities for an experience free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 1-5

This unit of 9,000 acres of public land is approximately 14 miles north of Christmas Lake. Private land forms the south boundary; roads form the remaining boundaries. Terrain is low, rolling tableland with a few buttes. Vegetation is primarily sage with scattered juniper. A 500 KV powerline on the west boundary impairs the natural condition on the western portions. The long, narrow aspect of the unit precludes outstanding opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-7

This unit contains approximately 8,000 acres of public land located 12 miles northeast of Christmas Lake. The area is gently rolling upland with big sagebrush and scattered juniper. Roads form the boundaries of the unit. Two powerlines--500 KV and 75 KV--impact the western portions of the unit. Topography and a lack of vegetative screening prevent outstanding opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation on the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-8

This unit of approximately 6,700 acres lies 12 miles northeast of Christmas Lake. Boundaries are roads, with private lands on the south. The unit consists of south-sloping flats, with big sagebrush and scattered juniper. A 500 KV powerline on the west visually dominates most of the unit. With the roads and private lands around the unit, outstanding opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are not present.

Inventory Unit 1-18

This unit lies four miles north of Silver Lake and contains approximately 6,500 acres of public land. The unit is adjacent to Oregon Highway 31; private lands intrude at several points around the unit from the road boundary. The terrain consists of low hills with broken rims. Vegetation is big sagebrush

and juniper. A bladed road passes through the middle of the unit in conjunction with a 900-acre juniper chaining. This road and chaining preclude a natural experience on the majority of the unit. This area also lacks an outstanding opportunity for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-19

This unit, eight miles north of Silver Lake, contains approximately 5,700 acres of public land. The area is bounded by roads with private inholdings on the north, east and south. The Connelly Hills in the unit rise approximately 800 feet above the surrounding flats. The vegetation is sagebrush and scattered juniper. Although the unit contains only minor impacts of man, the topography, size, and lack of screening preclude any outstanding opportunity for solitude or unconfined recreation. The unit is surrounded by private lands, with extensive agriculture and occupation observable from within the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-20

The unit contains 9,600 acres of public land five miles northeast of Silver Lake. Approximately half of this triangular parcel is bounded by private land. Hayes Butte in the north of the unit has fairly rugged topography with juniper stands. The remainder of the unit is sloping terrain with little relief dropping to the surrounding flats. Although approximately 1,000 acres in the north does not appear heavily impacted by man's works, the remainder of the unit is dominated by activities on private lands and a 500 KV powerline which forms the eastern boundary.

Inventory Unit 1-35

The unit contains approximately 14,000 acres of public land immediately north of Alkali Lake and adjacent to Highway 395. The area is bounded by roads and approximately 100 acres of private land in the south. The area contains some sand dunes, sage flats and the rims of Alkali Buttes. One bladed road crosses east-west in the middle of the unit. The area is primarily impacted by Highway 395. Lands west of the unit are seeded for livestock forage. A chemical dump is located approximately two miles south of the unit at Alkali Lake. Due to the generally flat topography and the hazard of the dump, opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation are severely limited.

Inventory Unit 1-36

The unit comprises approximately 6,400 acres of public land just north of Alkali Lake and east of Highway 395. The unit is a dry lake bed with sparse sage cover and is surrounded by Highway 395, roads, ranch buildings on the south, and powerlines. No opportunity for a natural experience, solitude, or unconfined recreation exists on the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-49

The unit contains approximately 18,500 acres of public land located seven miles northwest of Alkali Lake. The area is bounded by roads and consists of rolling hills rising from a flat to Horse Mountain. Approximately two-thirds of the unit is sage covered, the remaining one-third having been sprayed and seeded for livestock production. Lack of topographic and vegetative screening allow wells, pipelines, roads and seeding operations to dominate any potential natural conditions in the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-50

This unit of 7,000 acres of public land lies four miles northwest of Alkali Lake. The unit is bounded by roads and contains low, rolling topography. The dominant vegetation is a grass seeding on the majority of the unit. The seeding detracts from the area's naturalness and precludes opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-51

This unit of 8,500 acres of public land lies two miles northwest of Alkali Lake. It is bounded by roads. Topography is rolling, with low broken rims on the north. Vegetation is sagebrush, with spray and seed operations in the northwest and northeast quarters of the unit. Seedings in and surrounding the unit preclude opportunities for experiencing natural conditions and opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-66

The unit contains approximately 8,000 acres of public land eight miles west of Alkali Lake. Roads form the boundaries of the unit. The terrain is broken upland, with rimrock, shallow draws and small dry lake basins. The northern half of the unit is a grass seeding; the south half contains big sagebrush. A 500 KV powerline dominates the east half of the unit. Natural elements are dominated by the works of man.

Inventory Unit 1-68

This unit of approximately 7,800 acres of public land is located five miles west of Alkali Lake. Topography is flat valley bottom with dry lake beds. The north half of the unit is a grass seeding, with a water pipeline running north to south into the southern half of the unit. Boundaries on the north, south and east are roads. The west boundary is the road associated with a 500 KV powerline. The unit is dominated by seedings and the powerline and affords virtually no opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-69

The unit contains approximately 13,400 acres of public land immediately west of Highway 395 at Alkali Lake. Roads form all boundaries, with a large intrusion of approximately 6,000 acres of private land on Alkali Lake. Topography is primarily flat dry lake bed with sagebrush cover. A chemical dump is located on adjacent private land. Opportunity for solitude or unconfined recreation is minimal due to the presence of Highway 395 and considerable vehicle traffic in the area.

Inventory Unit 1-70

The unit contains approximately 14,000 acres of public land. It is located immediately south of Alkali Lake and adjacent to Highway 395. Roads form all boundaries. Dominant vegetation on the majority of the unit is big sagebrush, with a 1,500 acre seeding in the south part of the unit. Topography is dominated by the slopes of Venator Buttes, which rise approximately 500 feet above the surrounding flats. Although portions of the unit appear generally natural, the unit is dominated by land treatments in and surrounding the unit. A chemical dump is located on private lands in Alkali Lake to the north. Opportunity for solitude or unconfined recreation is limited by traffic on Highway 395.

Inventory Unit 1-81

This unit contains approximately 7,000 acres of public land five miles north of Abert Lake. Roads form all boundaries. Topography is rolling hills with some rims. Vegetation on the majority of the unit is seeded grass. Private lands with ranch operations lie to the south of the unit. The area is dominated by the works of man.

Inventory Unit 1-83

The unit contains approximately 21,000 acres of public land located three miles southwest of Alkali Lake. The area is low rolling tableland with scattered rims rising to a higher promontory at Jug Mountain. The west boundary is a powerline road, the south boundary is state land, and the remaining boundaries are roads. The vegetation is primarily sagebrush, with approximately 3,000 acres of mid-grass seeding in the southeast. A chemical dump is located at nearby Alkali Lake. Powerlines, roads, fences and the seeding have reduced the naturalness of the majority of the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-91

This unit contains approximately 36,000 acres of public land 12 miles north of Plush. The area is a flat lake bottom with sagebrush and greaswood

cover. The northern portion of the unit contains two airstrips and at least one bulldozed trail across the unit. The lower portion of the unit has numerous ways. With the flat terrain and low cover in the area, combined with the relatively narrow shape of the unit, opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are poor. Agricultural use on surrounding lands is also extensive and intrudes on potential wilderness values in the area.

Inventory Unit 1-92

The unit contains approximately 6,040 acres of public land 24 miles north of Plush. The unit is bounded by roads and contains 160 acres of private inholding. The unit is a dry flat lake bottom with greasewood and sagebrush cover. The imprint of mans work is substantially unnoticeable. Due to the roughly triangular shape of the unit with a generally narrow aspect and surrounding roads, the unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-97

The unit contains approximately 16,800 acres of public land immediately west of Abert Lake. Roads form all boundaries. Topography is moderate to steep east slopes, with some rims to the north. The naturalness of the unit was reduced when the majority of the area was seeded to grasses for watershed purposes following a fire. Although the area is large, the low cover and slope preclude opportunities for solitude from man's activities on the adjoining lands and across the lake.

Inventory Unit 1-99

The unit contains approximately 43,500 acres. The majority of this unit is Abert Lake. Approximately 6,000 acres of land on the north end of the lake is in public ownership; vegetation on those lands is primarily greasewood association. Highway 395 forms the east boundary of the unit. Private inholdings are scattered throughout the north end. The unit is impacted heavily by roads and other works of man; it offers little opportunity for solitude. Recreational opportunities are severely limited on the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-100

This unit contains approximately 5,300 acres of public land one mile northeast of Abert Lake. The unit consists primarily of rolling hills below the north end of Abert Rim. The south boundary is a road associated with a 500 KV powerline. The west boundary is Highway 395. The influences of the powerline and Highway 395 reduce the unit's naturalness. Opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are also limited by these features.

Inventory Unit 1-104

The unit contains approximately 13,000 acres of public land located approximately four miles southeast of Abert Lake. The unit contains approximately 3,000 acres of private lands in scattered tracts. The terrain is rolling topography, with rims on the east. Vegetation varies from big sagebrush to juniper, with areas of ponderosa pine. A 500 KV powerline and accompanying road form the east boundary. The imprint of man dominates the eastern portion due to topography and the powerline. The remaining portion is affected by private lands to the extent that opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are limited.

Inventory Unit 1-107

The unit contains approximately 10,900 acres of public land 15 miles north of Plush. The unit is bordered by roads and consists of a sagebrush basin. No major structures are apparent in the area; however, the unit and adjacent areas are heavily used for rock hounding and off-road vehicle activity. Lack of topographic and vegetative screening precludes opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-110

The unit contains approximately 11,500 acres of public land five miles northwest of Plush. The area is bounded by roads. Topography ranges from sage flats to steep hills with sagebrush cover. The unit has two large private inholdings, numerous mining roads, mines, mining claims, and water developments. Approximately 1,500 acres on the south side is a watershed seeding. Man's works dominate to a significant degree. Opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are marginal.

Inventory Unit 1-112

The unit contains approximately 8,800 acres of public land three miles north of Plush. The unit is bounded on the west and north by roads; private lands form the east and south boundaries. The area is primarily an alkali flat with greasewood and saltbrush cover. The adjacent private lands are cultivated. The unit is generally natural, but the effects of activities and developments on adjacent private lands are noticeable in the unit because of a lack of topographic and vegetative screening. Opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are minimal.

Inventory Unit 1-113

The unit contains approximately 6,700 acres of public land four miles northwest of Plush. The northern boundary is approximately eight miles of

road; all other boundaries are private lands. The area is comprised of rolling sagebrush flats. The unit is narrow and has an irregular south boundary. The general appearance is natural; but opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are poor.

Inventory Unit 1-116

This unit contains approximately 10,800 acres of public land five miles south of Paisley. Private land forms the majority of the unit boundary. Terrain is foothills with sage and scattered juniper cover. The north half of the unit is narrow; mining claims and gravel operations dominate the area. The southern half of the unit is wider but contains spray and seeding operations in the western portion. The flat topography across Clover Flat allows man's actions to dominate the area. Opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are severely limited on the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-119

The unit contains approximately 9,600 acres of public land two miles southwest of Adel. North and west boundaries are roads. The remaining boundary is private land. Topography in the unit varies, with flats and gullies descending to Highway 140 on the north, flat plateau lands in the central portion, and broken upland and rims on the south. Dominant vegetation is sage, with juniper in portions of the unit. The northern portion contains several gravel quarries. The central, larger portion of the unit is dominated by a 500 KV powerline running the length of the western boundary. Impacts of man's activities are thus dominant in the majority of this unit. Opportunity for solitude or unconfined recreation is compromised on much of the remaining portions of the unit due to activities on contiguous private lands.

Inventory Unit 1-121

The area is located approximately five miles southeast of Adel, and contains approximately 13,200 acres of public land. A road identified during inventory crosses the unit isolating less than 5,000 acres in the northern third portion. The southern portion of the unit consists primarily of the intermittent Coleman Lake. Lands around the lake support greasewood and sage cover. Alternate flood and dry periods leave the lake bed in a relatively natural condition. The road on the west boundary of the unit is elevated above the unit, and traffic on it precludes opportunities for solitude. Recreation potential on the unit is limited.

Inventory Unit 1-122

The unit lies five miles east of Adel and contains approximately 7,000 acres of public land. Roads form the unit boundaries. Topography is broken

upland with dry lake beds; rims run north to south. Native vegetation is sagebrush. Approximately 2,200 acres have been sprayed and seeded to range grass. Additional roads were identified in the unit during the inventory. Man's works dominate the area due to extent of seedings and roads.

Inventory Unit 1-123

The unit contains approximately 6,200 acres of public land seven miles east of Adel. Roads form the boundaries of the unit. The area contains broken rims and dry lake bottoms. Native vegetation is sagebrush; however, over 2,500 acres have been sprayed and seeded. Because of these land treatments, man's work dominates the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-150

This unit contains approximately 7,000 acres of land and water surface on an irrigation reservoir and surrounding lands. It is located approximately 12 miles south of Bly. The reservoir is nearly emptied on occasion to supply irrigation water. Much of the surrounding land is included in reclamation withdrawals. The unit is mountain timberland with sage flats on the south surrounding the reservoir. An island of approximately 200 acres rises above the surface of the reservoir in most years, with small islands appearing in low water years. The unit is used extensively for recreation, camping and fishing. A campground is administered by BLM. Private inholdings and recreation and ranching activities prevent avoidance of man or his works within the unit.

Inventory Unit 1-152

The unit contains approximately 9,700 acres of public land 24 miles south of Bly on the California/Oregon border. Boundaries are roads. Inholdings include one state section in the center of the unit and two 160-acre private blocks--one on the east and one on the southwest. Topography ranges from flats at Willow Valley Reservoir on the west to low hills on the east. Vegetation varies from sage on the west, to juniper on most of the unit, to tracts of ponderosa pine on the east. A BLM road from north to south crosses most of the unit with a short nonmaintained section near the north. The reservoir, roads, and inholdings significantly affect natural conditions and opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 1-154

The unit contains approximately 8,900 acres of public land 19 miles south of Bly. Private lands form the east boundary. The remaining boundaries are roads. The terrain is high plateau with some rims. Ponderosa pine

grows on approximately 60 percent of the area, with sage and juniper on the remainder. Developments include three reservoirs, with several roads entering or crossing the unit. The area has been logged in recent years. The works of man are dominant in the majority of the area. Opportunities for solitude or unconfined recreation are limited.

Inventory Unit 1-160

This unit contains approximately 1,600 acres of public land in several blocks approximately four miles south of Lakeview. The areas are in mountain terrain contiguous to U.S. Forest Service RARE II lands. The RARE II units were designated for multiple use other than wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the units themselves do not meet wilderness criteria.

Inventory Unit 1-161

This unit contains approximately 9,200 acres of public land approximately 20 miles north of Plush. Roads form the boundaries. The area is in a large sage basin with low ground cover. The area has been extensively used by rock hounds, ORV recreationists, and mining interests. The unit is significantly impacted by numerous ways. Works of man dominate the area and little opportunity exists for solitude or unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 2-20

This unit contains approximately 6,500 acres of public land. It is located about two miles east of Drewsey in Harney County. Roads form the boundaries on the south and east, with private land forming the remaining boundaries. The terrain consists of rolling foothills with some plateaus. The dominant vegetation is big and low sagebrush and juniper. The developments in the area include fences and stock water reservoirs. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable throughout most of the unit. Because of the general lack of topographic and vegetative screening, the general slope of the land to the south, and the major highway which forms the southern boundary, the unit does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 2-22

The unit contains approximately 7,500 acres of public land. It is located about two miles southeast of Princeton in Harney County. It is bounded almost entirely by private land except for a very small portion which is bounded by a state highway on the west. The terrain is flat to rolling with scattered plateaus, generally sloping to the south and west. The dominant vegetation is big and low sagebrush. The improvements in the area include stock water reservoirs and a pipeline. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable throughout most of the area. Because of the relative lack of topographic or vegetative screening, and because the area generally slopes toward a well traveled highway and ranches on the southwest, the unit does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 2-25

The unit contains approximately 21,500 acres of public land. It is located about three miles south of Princeton in Harney County. The boundaries of the area are formed primarily by private lands with a road forming most of the western boundary. The terrain is gently rolling. The dominant vegetation is big sagebrush and crested wheatgrass. The developments in the area include reservoirs pipelines, and ways. A crested wheatgrass seeding in this unit covers almost 80 percent of the total acreage. Man's work in this unit is substantially noticeable throughout.

Inventory Unit 2-46

This unit contains approximately 8,200 acres of public land. It is located about 12 miles southeast of Princeton in Harney County. Roads form the area's

entire boundary with the exception of a small amount of private and state land. The terrain is rolling with some rimrock and plateau areas. The dominant vegetation includes big and low sagebrush with some junipers. The developments include stock water reservoirs, fences, spring developments, and several ways cutting across the area. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable throughout most of the area. Because of its narrow width and lack of topographic vegetative screening, the unit does not provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 2-51

The unit contains approximately 640 acres of public land. It is located about 18 miles northwest of Riley in Harney County. The unit is bounded by the Ochoco National Forest on the north and west, and by private lands on the south and east. The terrain is mostly benchland with rimrock-lined canyons. The dominant vegetation includes big and low sagebrush and bunchgrass with some ponderosa pine, alder, and willow. The developments within the unit include fences and small stock water reservoirs. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable in this unit. This unit is adjacent to Forest Service RARE II area 6218 which the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended be managed for multiple use other than wilderness. Because of its size, this unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation, and is not of sufficient size to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 2-76

This unit contains approximately 150 acres of public land. It is located about five miles northeast of Kimberly in Grant County. The boundary is formed by the Umatilla National Forest on the north and by private lands on the remaining sides. The terrain in the area consists of foothills and the dominant vegetation is sagebrush. The only development is a way which cuts through the middle of the unit. Throughout the unit, man's work is substantially unnoticeable. This unit is adjacent to Forest Service RARE II area 6561 which has been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use management other than wilderness. Because of its size, this unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation. The area is not of sufficient size to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 2-89

This unit contains approximately 9,400 acres of public lands. It is located about three miles southwest of Diamond in Harney County. The boundaries are formed by roads on the south and east, and by private land on the north and west. The terrain is rolling foothill country. The vegetation includes

big sagebrush, juniper, and crested wheatgrass. Developments in the unit include reservoirs, wells, spring developments, pipelines, fences, and a powerline along the south end of the area. Crested wheatgrass seedings and spraying cover the entire unit. Because of the seedings, sprayings, and other developments, the imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the entire unit.

Inventory Unit 2-90

The unit contains approximately 7,700 acres of public land. It is located about four miles west of Diamond in Harney County. The unit is bounded on all sides by roads with the exception of a few scattered state and private parcels. The terrain is gently rolling plateau and foothill country. The vegetation in the unit includes crested wheatgrass and big sagebrush. Developments include reservoirs, spring developments, wells, fences, and several ways. Crested wheatgrass seeding and spraying cover more than 50 percent of the total acreage. Because of the seedings, sprayings, and other developments the imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable.

Inventory Unit 2-96

This unit contains two small parcels totaling 400 acres. The unit is located about 15 miles north of Monument in Grant County. Both parcels are bounded by the Umatilla National Forest and private lands. The terrain in both parcels is generally steep and rocky foothill country. The dominant vegetation is ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir. Developments in Parcel II include a timber haul way and a past timber sale; there are no developments in Parcel I. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable in the unit as a whole. The unit is adjacent to Forest Service RARE II area 6270 which has been recommended for multiple use management other than wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture. Because of its size, unit 2-96 does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation. It is not of sufficient size to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 2-98

This unit contains five parcels totaling approximately 4,200 acres. The 240-acre Parcel V is the part of the unit which is not recommended for intensive inventory. It is located about 10 miles east of Canyon City in Grant County. This parcel is bounded by private land on the north and west, a road on the east, and by private land and Malheur National Forest lands on the south. The terrain consists of extremely steep bench and foothill country. The dominant vegetation includes ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and scattered areas of grass and juniper. Developments include a small amount of mining and a trail. However, man's work is substantially unnoticeable. This parcel is adjacent to

a part of Forest Service RARE II area 6238 which has been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use management other than wilderness. Because of its size, this parcel does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation. The parcel is not of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 2-101

This unit contains two parcels totaling 1,440 acres of public land. The parcels are located about seven miles from Mount Vernon in Grant County. Both parcels are bounded by the Malheur National Forest and private lands. The terrain in this unit is extremely steep, north facing slopes. The dominant vegetation includes grass and brush with scattered stands of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine. The developments in the unit include a timber haul road into the center of Parcel I and a jeep trail into Parcel II. In both parcels, man's work is substantially unnoticeable. This unit is adjacent to Forest Service RARE II area 6237 which has been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use other than wilderness. Because of its size, the unit does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation. The unit is not of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 2-104

This unit consists of two parcels totaling approximately 3,200 acres. The unit is located about 12 miles south of Dayville in Grant County. Both parcels are bounded by the Malheur National Forest, roads, and private lands. The terrain in both areas is mostly high benchland with some steep rims and boulders. The dominant vegetation in Parcel I includes ponderosa pine, scattered stands of Douglas-fir, with some juniper, brush, and grass. The vegetation in Parcel II is mostly grass and brush. The developments in the unit include fences in both parcels, and reservoirs and spring developments in Parcel II. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable in both parcels. This unit is adjacent to Forest Service RARE II area 6236. That area has been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use management other than wilderness. Because of its size, unit 2-104 does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation. In addition, the unit is not of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 2-106

This unit consists of two parcels totaling approximately 1,500 acres. The unit is located about 19 miles south of Dayville in Grant County. The parcels are bounded by the Malheur National Forest on the south and east and by private lands and roads on the north and west. The terrain in both parcels is

high benchland and foothills. The dominant vegetation is grass, brush and ponderosa pine in both parcels with some juniper in Parcel II. Developments in the unit include fences in both parcels, and reservoirs and spring developments in Parcel II. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable in both parcels. This unit is adjacent to Forest Service RARE II area 6236. That area has been recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use management other than wilderness. Because of its size, unit 2-106 does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation. In addition, the unit is not of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 2-108

This unit consists of two parcels totaling approximately 1,200 acres. The unit is located about eight miles south of Dayville in Grant County. The parcels are bounded by Ochoco National Forest land, private land, and roads. The terrain is rocky foothill country. The dominant vegetation in Parcel I includes grass, brush, juniper, and Douglas-fir, with Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine being the dominant vegetation in Parcel II. The sole development within the unit is a fence located in Parcel II. The imprint of man's work within the unit is substantially unnoticeable. The unit is adjacent to a part of Forest Service RARE II area 6220 which has been recommended for multiple use other than wilderness by the Secretary of Agriculture. Because of its size, this unit does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude or primitive recreation, and is not of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 3-1

The unit contains approximately 5,740 acres of public land. It is located just northwest of Bully Creek Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on the north, west, and east, and by private property on the south. The terrain consists of flat to rolling hills, with some rimrock and buttes. The vegetation consists predominately of crested wheatgrass in the eastern portion and native grasses in the western portion with some cheatgrass throughout. Developments include four miles of pipeline, three springs, one reservoir, 2.5 miles of fence, one rock quarry, several active mining claims, two miles of interior roads, and 1,300 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-2

The unit contains approximately 6,440 acres of public land. It is located two miles northwest of Bully Creek Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on the east, west, south, and northwest, and state land on the northeast. The terrain consists of rolling hills and steep ridges. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush. Developments include one mile of pipeline, eight miles of fence, four reservoirs, several springs, one fire lookout, over six miles of roads, and numerous ways. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-3

The unit contains approximately 5,660 acres of public land. It is located six miles south of Brogan. It is bounded by roads on the south and northeast and private property on the remainder. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses and riparian vegetation along the creeks. Developments include one spring, six miles of fence, three miles of ways and two miles of road. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-4

The unit contains approximately 5,210 acres of public land. It is located four miles southwest of Beulah Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on the north and south and private property on the east and west. The terrain consists of high rocky ridges. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush and juniper. Developments include two reservoirs, two springs, a way, three miles of roads, and a 600-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-5

The unit contains approximately 8,500 acres of public land. It is located three miles southeast of Beulah Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on the north and east and private property on the south and west. The terrain consists of steep rocky ridges. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush and juniper. Developments include 22 miles of fence, three reservoirs, numerous springs, and two miles of road. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular or narrow shape, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-7

The unit contains approximately 5,400 acres of public land. It is located four miles north of Juntura. It is bounded by roads on the east and west and private property on the north and south. The terrain consists of a large rocky ridge with extensive rimrock and rock outcrops. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses. Developments include one reservoir, five miles of fence and one mile of road. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular and narrow shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-9

The unit contains approximately 12,060 acres of public land. It is located three miles north of Jonesboro. It is bounded by roads on the north, east, and west and private property on the south. The terrain consists of deep, narrow canyons and drainages with rimrock covered ridges. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses and brush. Developments include four springs, 12 miles of fence, two miles of roads, and some ways. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular and narrow shape, and the absence of vegetative screening, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-10

The unit contains approximately 8,690 acres of public land. It is located five miles northeast of Jonesboro. It is bounded by roads on the south, east and west, and private property on the north. The terrain consists of flat mesas dissected by gentle sloping canyons. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush. Developments include numerous ways, one reservoir, eight miles of fence, and two miles of road. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular and narrow shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-11

The unit contains approximately 8,320 acres of public land. It is located one mile south of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on the south, east, and west and by private property on the north. The terrain consists of gently rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses and crested wheatgrass. Developments include one spring, one reservoir, six miles of fence, two miles of road and 5,760 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-13

The unit contains approximately 6,680 acres of public land. It is located six miles south of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on the west, north and south and private property on the east. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush and crested wheatgrass. Developments include eight miles of fence, two miles of road, several springs, and 5,200 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-14

The unit contains approximately 6,600 acres of public land. It is located two miles east of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on the north, south, and east, and by private property on the west. The terrain consists of steep canyons and rims. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass. Developments include two miles of pipeline with maintenance roads, five miles of fence and 2,880 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-15

The unit contains approximately 6,160 acres of public land. It is located four miles southeast of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on the south and west and private property on the north and east. The terrain consists of rolling hills and mesas. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses. Developments include seven miles of pipeline with maintenance roads, nine miles of fence, 1,300 acres of seeding, and a brush control project covering the remainder of the area. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-17

The unit contains approximately 5,620 acres of public land. It is located nine miles north of Beulah Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on the

east andwest and private property on the north and south. The terrain consists of mountains with deep draws. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses and some junipers. Developments include six miles of fence and some springs. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular or narrow shape and the absence of vegetative screening, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-21

The unit contains approximately 11,040 acres of public land. It is located five miles west of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on the south, east, and west, and private property on the north. The terrain consists of rocky, rolling ridges and gently sloping ravines. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses, sagebrush and some junipers. Developments include eight miles of fence and several ways. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-23

The unit contains approximately 5,760 acres of public land. It is located six miles northeast of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on all sides. The terrain consists of rocky, rolling to steep hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush. Developments include seven miles of fence, and six springs. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular and narrow shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-25

The unit contains approximately 8,320 acres of public land. It is located four miles northeast of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on the east and northwest and private property on the remainder. The terrain consists of mesas dissected by steep deep canyons. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush and some junipers. Developments includes 21 miles of fence, three reservoirs, numerous springs, three miles of road, and a 850-acre seeding. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular or narrow shape and the absence of vegetative screening, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-26

The unit contains approximately 7,200 acres of public land. It is located 10 miles northwest of Westfall. It is bounded by roads on the north and east, and private property on the south and west. The terrain consists of flat to rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses and cheatgrass. Developments include one reservoir, 10 miles of fence, three miles of road, and several ways. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-28

The unit contains approximately 960 acres of public land. It is bounded by a USFS RARE II area (#6241) on the west and private property on the remainder. The terrain consists of steep hills. The vegetation consist predominantly of grasses, sagebrush and junipers. Developments include a mile of road. USFS RARE II area #6341 was recommended for nonwilderness use. This unit is not of sufficient size by itself to warrant further inventory.

Inventory Unit 3-37

The unit contains approximately 8,160 acres of public land. It is located seven miles south of Harper Junction. It is bounded by roads on all sides. The terrain consists of dissected mesas and the Keeney Creek drainage. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses, crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include 11 miles of fence, two miles of road, several ways, reservoirs and spring developments, and a 4,500-acre brush control with obvious strips distinguishable. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable in the western 4,500 acres. The remaining portion of the unit, as a result of it's relatively small size and irregular or narrow shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, has no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-38

The unit contains approximately 5,440 acres of public land. It is located eight miles southwest of Harper Junction. It is bounded by roads on the east and west and private property on the north and south. The terrain consists of broken mesa tops with gentle sloping side hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grass, crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include two miles of fence, a reservoir, a developed spring, a one-mile way, and a 860-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable in the southwest portion of the unit, leaving less than 5,000 acres where the imprint of man's work is not substantially noticeable.

Inventory Unit 3-39

The unit contains approximately 17,500 acres of public land. It is located immediately southeast of Succor State Park. It is contiguous to Idaho's inventory unit 106-01. It is bounded primarily by roads on all sides with the exception of several small parcels of private property. The terrain consists of flat-topped to rolling mesas with steep rocky drainages. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses and high desert shrubs. Developments include 10 miles of fence, three miles of road, four reservoirs several ways and developed springs, a 3,800-acre brush control project, and some active mining claims. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-40

The unit contains approximately 5,240 acres of public land. It is located nine miles southeast of Meadow Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on all sides. The terrain consists of rolling hills and rimrock. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses and high desert shrub. Developments include two reservoirs and two miles of road. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-42

The unit contains approximately 5,380 acres of public land. It is located six miles southeast of Warm Springs Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on all sides. The terrain consists of a ridge which slopes gently to the north and steeply in the south. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include three miles of fence, three reservoirs, a two and one-half mile long road, and a 680-acre brush control project. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-43

The unit contains approximately 5,240 acres of public land. It is located nine miles southeast of Warm Springs Reservoir. It is bounded by private property on small portions of the east and west sides and roads on the remainder. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses. Developments include five miles of fence, two reservoirs, and three miles of road. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-45

The unit contains approximately 17,400 acres of public land. It is located five miles east of Lake Turnbull. It is bounded by roads on the

north, south and east and private property on the west. The terrain consists of flat to slightly rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of cheatgrass, some native bunchgrasses, and sagebrush. Developments include five miles of fence, two reservoirs, and several miles of ways. As a result of the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-46

The unit contains approximately 6,020 acres of public land. It is located nine miles north of Lake Turnbull. It is bounded by roads on the north and west, private property on the south, and state land on the east. The terrain consists of broken, rimrocked hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of native bunchgrasses and sagebrush. Developments include two miles of fence, one reservoir, and two miles of ways. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular or narrow shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-48

The unit contains approximately 23,380 acres of public land. It is located four miles northwest of Cedar Mountain. It is bounded entirely by roads with the exception of small parcels of private property on the east and northwest. The terrain consists of rocky hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush, cheatgrass and native bunchgrass. Developments include 13 miles of fence, 12 reservoirs, 11 miles of road, numerous ways, and 3,520 acres of brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-49

The unit contains approximately 6,600 acres of public land. It is located three miles southwest of Harper Junction. It is bounded by roads with the exception of private property on the northwest and a portion of the east side. The terrain consists of rolling to steep hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of cheatgrass, native bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include four miles of fence, three developed springs, a gravel pit, several active mines, and a 600-acre seeding. It is also adjacent to Highway 20. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-55

The unit contains approximately 4,360 acres of public land. It is located three miles north of the Owyhee Dam. It is bounded primarily by

roads, except on the east where a few scattered parcels of private property form the boundary. The terrain consists of a small flat-topped mesa, rough, steep slopes and canyons. The vegetation consists predominantly of native grasses and high desert shrubs. Developments include two miles of fence and numerous ways. The area is less than 5,000 acres and is not of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 3-60

The unit contains approximately 9,020 acres of public land. It is located six miles northeast of Cedar Mountain. It is bounded by roads on the east and west and private property on the south, southwest, and northwest. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush. Developments include three miles of pipeline, a well and windmill, two reservoirs and two miles of road. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular or narrow shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-61

The unit contains approximately 19,680 acres of public land. It is located seven miles northeast of Cedar Mountain. It is bounded entirely by roads except for a small area on the northeast which is bounded by private property. The terrain consists of flat to rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of grass and sagebrush. Developments incude nine miles of fence, four reservoirs, four miles of road, and a small portion of a seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-62

The unit contains approximately 7,680 acres of public land. It is located two miles south of Vale. It is bounded by private property and roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass seedings. Developments include 5,120 acres of seeding, six miles of road, and numerous reservoirs and ways. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-63

The unit contains approximately 5,000 acres of public land. It is located nine miles south of Vale. It is bounded by roads on the west and private property on the remainder. The terrain consists of rolling hills.

The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include two miles of pipeline, two miles of fence, and 2,400 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-64

The unit contains approximately 5,740 acres of public land. It is located seven miles southwest of Vale. It is bounded by roads on the west and south and private property on the north and east. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include six miles of fence, four miles of pipeline, two reservoirs, ways, and a 2,240-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-65

The unit contains approximately 5,960 acres of public land. It is located three miles south of Little Valley. It is bounded by roads on the south, east, west, and private property on the north. The terrain consists of flat and rolling ridges. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses and sagebrush. Developments include seven miles of fence, two reservoirs, three miles of road, and over 4,000 acres of brush spray and seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-66

The unit contains approximately 14,940 acres of public land. It is bounded by roads on all sides. The terrain consists of rolling mesas with rock outcrops. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush and crested wheatgrass. Developments include nine miles of fence, one reservoir, two developed springs, seven miles of road, several ways, and 7,140 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-67

The unit contains approximately 5,320 acres of public land. It is located six miles northwest of Succor State Park. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include three miles of fence, one reservoir, and an 840-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-69

The unit contains approximately 10,000 acres of public land. It is located five miles east of Owyhee Reservoir. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rocky hills with steep drainages. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush. Developments include four miles of fence, three reservoirs, two developed springs, seven miles of road, several ways, and numerous active mining claims. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-71

The unit contains approximately 4,880 acres of public land. It is located four miles east of the Jordan Craters. It is bounded on the south, east, and north by roads and on the west by private property. The terrain consists of the low foothills of Mahogany Mountain. The vegetation is predominantly grasses and sagebrush. Developments include 840 acres of seeding, one reservoir, and two miles of fence. The unit is less than 5,000 acres and is not of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation in an unimpaired condition.

Inventory Unit 3-72

The unit contains approximately 8,360 acres of public land. It is located three miles northeast of the Jordan Craters. It is bounded primarily by roads with a few scattered parcels of private property. The terrain consists of the foothills of Mahogany Mountain. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses and sagebrush. Developments include six miles of fence, seven reservoirs, three miles of road, and a 1,480-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-78

The unit contains approximately 7,440 acres of public land. It is located four miles east of Owyhee Reservoir. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills with steep drainages. The vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and grasses. Developments include five miles of fence, four reservoirs, one developed spring, two miles of road, and 2,500 acres of brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-101

The unit contains approximately 6,700 acres of public land. It is located two miles east of Stockade Mountain. It is bounded by roads on the north, south and east and private property on the west. The terrain consists

of flat to rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass, sagebrush, and patches of junipers. Developments include 1.5 miles of fence and two developed springs. As a result of the area's relatively small size and irregular or narrow shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-102

The unit contains approximately 7,760 acres of public land. It is located seven miles west of Turnbull Lake. It is bounded primarily by roads with a few scattered parcels of private property forming the boundary. The terrain consists of steep hills and rimrock. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass, sagebrush, and scattered junipers. Developments include six miles of fence, six reservoirs, and two miles of road. The unit is part of the Stockade state land exchange. Because the exchange application was filed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act, BLM is required by law to proceed with the exchange. After the exchange is completed, there will not be enough public lands remaining to make practicable their preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 3-103

The unit contains approximately 18,640 acres of public land. It is located just west of Turnbull Lake. It is bounded mainly by roads on the north and west, and private property on the south and east. The terrain consists of steep hills around Duck Butte and rolling hills over the rest of the unit. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass, bluegrass, and sagebrush. Developments include 11 miles of fence and reservoirs. The unit is part of the Stockade state land exchange. Because the exchange application was filed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act, BLM is required by law to proceed with the exchange. After the exchange is completed, there will not be enough public lands remaining to make practicable their preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 3-104

The unit contains approximately 9,240 acres of public land. It is located just northwest of Turnbull Lake. It is bounded by roads on the north, south and west, and private property on the east. The terrain consists of steep to rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass, sagebrush, and scattered junipers. Developments include three miles of fence and three reservoirs. The unit is part of the Stockade state land exchange. Because the exchange application was filed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act, BLM is required by law to proceed with the exchange. After the exchange is completed, there will not be enough public lands remaining to make practicable their preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 3-106

The unit contains approximately 21,440 acres of public land. It is located just southeast of Turnbull Lake. It is bounded by roads on the south and southeast and private property on the remainder. The terrain consists of flat topography along the edge of Turnbull Lake. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include 12 miles of fence, five miles of roads, and five miles of ways. The unit is part of the Stockade state land exchange. Because the exchange application was filed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act, BLM is required by law to proceed with the exchange. After the exchange is completed, there will not be enough public lands remaining to make practicable their preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 3-109

The unit contains approximately 11,720 acres of public land. It is located six miles southeast of Turnbull Lake. It is bounded by roads on the south and east and the Stockade state land exchange on the north and west. The terrain consists of flat to rolling topography. The vegetation consists predominantly of cheatgrass, bunchgrass, and sagebrush. Developments include eight miles of fence, one reservoir, and two miles of way. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-115

The unit contains approximately 10,360 acres of public land located immediately west of Burns Junction. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling foothills and large flats. The vegetation consists predominantly of cheatgrass, bunchgrass, and saltbrush. Developments include two material sites. As a result of the area's relatively small size, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-117

The unit contains approximately 6,300 acres of public land located 11 miles southeast of Burns Junction. It is bounded by roads with the exception of one section of private property on the eastern boundary. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include a reservoir and a wildlife guzzler. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative

screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-122

The unit contains approximately 6,280 acres of public land located five miles west of the Jordan Craters. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of a lava rim with a plateau to the north and drainages breaking off to the south. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include 4.5 miles of fence and five reservoirs. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-123

The unit contains approximately 10,600 acres of public land located six miles west of Jordan Craters. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills broken by numerous small drainages. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses. Developments include four miles of fence, five reservoirs, 2,440 acres of seeding, and 7,160 acres of brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-125

The unit contains approximately 9,760 acres of public land. It is located four miles north of Rome. It is bounded by roads on the north, south and west, and private property on the east. The terrain consists of the slopes of Owyhee Butte. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include 6 miles of fence, 3.5 miles of pipeline with accompanying roads, and two reservoirs. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-129

The unit contains approximately 8,360 acres of public land. It is located eight miles west of Jordan Valley. It is bounded by roads except for private property on the south. The terrain consists of broken lava flows. The vegetation consists predominantly of cheatgrass, bunchgrass, and sagebrush. Developments include a reservoir and gravel pit. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-131

The unit contains approximately 5,340 acres of public land. It is located four miles southwest of Jordan Valley. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills and flats. The vegetation consists predominantly of cheatgrass, bunchgrass, and sagebrush. Developments include 8 miles of fence, 4.5 miles of pipeline, two developed springs, a reservoir, a material site, and a 3,160-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-133

The unit contains approximately 9,280 acres of public land. It is located 17 miles south of Jordan Valley, two miles from the Idaho border. It is bounded by roads on the south, east, and west, and by private property on the north. The terrain consists of rolling hills with minor drainages. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include a mile of fence, 1.5 miles of pipeline, five reservoirs, two miles of road and 1,500 acres of seeding. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-134

The unit contains approximately 6,360 acres of public land. It is located immediately south of Antelope Reservoir. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills with gentle slopes. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses and sagebrush. Developments include eight miles of fence, four developed springs, 3.5 miles of pipeline, and 2,200 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-135

The unit contains approximately 10,640 acres of public land. It is located two miles south of Antelope Reservoir. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of flat to rolling topography with lava rims along the central portion of the area. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include 20 miles of fence, five reservoirs, 12 miles of pipeline, seven miles of roads, three miles of canals, 3,500 acres of seeding, and 2,000 acres of brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-136

The unit contains approximately 8,760 acres of public land. It is located seven miles south of Antelope Reservoir. It is bounded entirely by roads except two small private property parcels on the southern boundary. The terrain consists of flat topography to rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass, crested wheatgrass, and sagebrush. Developments include eight miles of fence, two miles of pipeline, four reservoirs, a gravel pit, and a 3,000-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-137

The unit contains approximately 9,900 acres of public land. It is located nine miles south of Antelope Reservoir. It is bounded by roads with the exception of a couple of small private parcels. The terrain consists of flat topography to rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass, bunchgrass, and sagebrush. Developments include 12 miles of fence, seven reservoirs, a mile of pipeline, three miles of road, and 1,000 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable througout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-139

The unit contains approximately 10,280 acres of public land. It is located five miles southeast of Antelope Reservoir. It is bounded by roads on all sides except the southwest, where it is bounded by private property. The terrain consists of the slopes of grassy mountains with numerous lava rims. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include eight miles of fence, three miles of pipeline, a well, six reservoirs, a large irrigation reservoir with two miles of canals, three miles of road, several ways, 2,440 acres of seeding, and 1,300 acres of brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-140

The unit contains approximately 7,740 acres of public land. It is located five miles southwest of Antelope Reservoir. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of low rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include four miles of fence and two reservoirs. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-141

The unit contains approximately 8,740 acres of public land. It is located seven miles east of Rome. It is bounded by roads on the south, east and west, and private property on the north. The terrain consists of low hills and ridges. The vegetation consists predominantly of bunchgrass and sagebrush. Developments include three miles of fence, seven reservoirs, three miles of pipeline, two miles of road, several ways, two miles of canal, a material site, and 640 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-142

The unit contains approximately 12,160 acres of public land. It is located four miles east of Rome. It is bounded entirely by roads except the northeast corner which is bounded by private property. The terrain consists of low hills and ridges. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass, bunchgrass, and sagebrush. Developments include 10,760 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-147

The unit contains approximately 8,560 acres of public land. It is located 10 miles southeast of Rome. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of cheatgrass and bunchgrass. Developments include a water storage tank. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-150

The unit contains approximately 6,700 acres of public land. It is located six miles south of Rome. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of crested wheatgrass. Developments include nine miles of fence, four miles of pipeline, three miles of road, and 5,320 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the area.

Inventory Unit 3-155

The unit contains approximately 9,260 acres of public land. It is located 10 miles west of McDermitt. It is bounded entirely by roads. The

terrain consists of rimrocked ravines and rolling hills. The vegetation is predominantly grasses and sagebrush. Developments include five miles of fence, three reservoirs, and five miles of phone and powerlines. As a result of the area's relatively small size, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-158

The unit contains approximately 12,560 acres of public land. It is located 12 miles north of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of flats dissected by shallow rock-rimmed draws. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush. Developments include 10 miles of fence, three reservoirs, two miles of road, and 5,080 acres of brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the western portion of the unit. The eastern portion, as a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, does not possess outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-161

The unit contains approximately 5,720 acres of public land. It is located seven miles north of McDermitt. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of gentle sloping ridges and ravines. The vegetation is predominantly crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include a 1,020-acre seeding. Less than 5,000 acres remains where the imprint of man's work is not substantially noticeable.

Inventory Unit 3-165

The unit contains approximately 5,360 acres of public land. It is located 14 miles northeast of McDermitt. It is bounded by roads on the north, east and south, and by private property on the west. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation consists predominantly of grasses and sagebrush. Developments include 3.5 miles of fence, two reservoirs, one developed spring, and a mile of road. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-166

The unit contains approximately 6,780 acres of public land. It is located 21 miles north of McDermitt along Highway 78. It is bounded by roads

except for a parcel of private property on the northeast. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation is predominantly grasses and sagebrush. Developments include two miles of fence, four reservoirs, three miles of pipeline, a 1,420-acre seeding, 1,520 acres of brush control, and a transmission line running the length of the unit. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-167

The unit contains approximately 14,120 acres of public land. It is located 25 miles north of McDermitt along Highway 78. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation is predominantly grass and sagebrush. Developments include six miles of fence, two miles of pipeline, four reservoirs, 2,440 acres of seeding, and 760 acres of brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-168

The unit contains approximately 7,900 acres of public land. It is located four miles south of Bowden Hills. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation is predominantly grass and sagebrush. Developments include five miles of fence, a reservoir, a guzzler, two miles of road, 480 acres of brush control, and a 1,180-acre seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-169

The unit contains approximately 6,000 acres of public land. It is located three miles east of Blue Mountain Pass on Highway 95. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling, gentle slopes. The vegetation is predominantly grass and dead sagebrush. Developments include six miles of fence and a 5,600-acre brush control. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout this area.

Inventory Unit 3-170

The unit contains approximately 6,460 acres of public land. It is located one mile east of Blue Mountain Pass on Highway 95. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain is flat. The vegetation is predominantly sagebrush. Developments include a mile of fence and a reservoir. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-174

The unit contains approximately 9,160 acres of public land. It is located nine miles northeast of the Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills and flats. The vegetation is predominantly grass and sagebrush. Developments include four miles of fence, two reservoirs, a mile of pipeline, and a mile of roads. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-175

The unit contains approximately 8,160 acres of public land. It is located eight miles southwest of Three Forks of the Owyhee River. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills and flats. The vegetation is predominantly grass and sagebrush. Developments include 7.5 miles of fence and eight miles of pipeline. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-177

The unit contains approximately 6,660 acres of public land. It is located 10 miles southwest of Three Forks of the Owyhee River. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills and flats. The vegetation is predominantly crested wheatgrass and sagebrush. Developments include three miles of fence and 1,080 acres of seeding. The imprint of man's work is substantially noticeable throughout the southern portion of the unit leaving less than 5,000 acres where the imprint of man is substantially unnoticeable.

Inventory Unit 3-184

The unit contains approximately 14,360 acres of public land. It is located six miles northeast of Blue Mountain Pass on Highway 95. It is bounded by roads on the north, south, and east, and private property on the west. The terrain consists of hills and flats. The vegetation consists predominantly of sagebrush. Developments include a mile of fence, three reservoirs, and 760 acres of seeding. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-185

The unit contains approximately 8,960 acres of public land. It is located five miles east of Blue Mountain Pass on Highway 95. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation is predominantly grass and sagebrush. Developments include 1.5 miles of fence, four reservoirs, and two developed springs. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-190

The unit contains approximately 7,250 acres of public land. It is located eight miles east of Fort McDermitt Indian Reservation. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain is flat. The vegetation is predominantly sagebrush. Developments include 1.5 miles of fence and a reservoir. As a result of the area's relatively small size, shape, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 3-202

The unit contains approximately 6,240 acres of public land. It is located seven miles east of Three Forks of the Owyhee River. It is bounded entirely by roads. The terrain consists of rolling hills. The vegetation is predominantly grass and sagebrush. Developments include a reservoir. As a result of the area's relatively small size, the absence of vegetative screening, and the lack of diversity in relief, there is no outstanding opportunity for solitude. There is also no outstanding opportunity for primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 5-7

This unit contains approximately 8,000 acres of public land. It is located west of Grass Valley along the Deschutes River. There are several steep and winding canyons with basalt escarpments. The canyons contain deeply eroded side drainages. Vegetation is native grasses and sagebrush. Riparian vegetation grows in some areas. Much of the unit's western boundary is a well-maintained road used frequently by campers and fishermen. A frequently used railroad line is located just outside the unit. Traffic on the road and railroad preclude outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation in the western part of the unit. The eastern part of the unit would not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or recreation because visitors would be concentrated in the dry washes and the vegetation would not screen visitors from each other. The size and shape of the unit would also restrict visitors.

Inventory Unit 5-12

The unit contains approximately 840 acres of public land. It is directly south of Day Creek and borders the Ochoco National Forest, approximately 4 to 6 miles east of Spanish Peak. The topography consists of draws draining the north slopes of the Ochoco Mountains. Slopes vary from 10 to 60 percent. The vegetation includes two patches of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir in separate draws. The timber is surrounded by sagebrush, juniper, and bunchgrasses. The unit adjoins a USFS RARE II area recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use other than wilderness. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its management and use as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 5-13

This unit contains approximately 520 acres of public land. It is located approximately one mile north of the Spanish Peak Lookout Tower and borders the Ochoco National Forest. The topography consists of draws draining the north slopes of the Ochoco Mountains. Slopes vary from 0 to 60 percent. The west fork of Birch Creek runs through a portion of the area. The vegetation consists of ponderosa pine, pine grass, and other perennial grasses, Douglas-fir, white fir, and western larch. Riparian vegetation along Birch Creek consists of fern, mosses, and various aquatic plant life. The unit adjoins a USFS RARE II area recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use other than wilderness. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its management and use as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 5-15

This unit contains approximately 8,070 acres of public land. It is located approximately eight miles west of Redmond. The north boundary is a powerline maintenance road; the west boundary is private land and Fryrear Road; the south boundary is Innes Road and private land; and the east boundary is Barr Road. The topography is relatively flat. Small lava ridges rise up to 30 feet above surrounding terrain. The vegetation is juniper with an understory of sagebrush, bitterbrush, bunchgrass and annuals. Substantially noticeable works of man include numerous ways, an abandoned canal, woodcutting areas, ORV-use areas, fences, and mining areas. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not possible within this unit. The highly developed state of the contiguous private lands also detracts from the wilderness potential within this inventory unit.

Inventory Unit 5-17

This unit contains approximately 6,880 acres of public land. It is located approximately two miles east of the Bend Airport and surrounds two parcels of privately owned land. The western boundary is the Powell Butte Highway, Stenkamp Road, and private land. The south, north, and east boundaries are roads. The unit contains little topographic relief. The vegetation surrounding and north of Mayfield Pond is a dense grass-forb and brush association with essentially no juniper. Vegetation away from the pond is juniper with a sparse grass-forb-brush association. The unit is not substantially free of the works of man because of the several ways which cross large portions of the unit. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation are not possible within the area.

Inventory Unit 5-24

This unit contains approximately 7,140 acres of public land. It is located 13 miles northwest of Brothers. The south boundary is Sagehollow Road and private land; the east boundary is Bear Creek Road and private property; and the north and west boundaries are private land. Topography ranges from relatively flat terrain to steep basalt escarpments. Vegetation consists of juniper, rabbitbrush, and native grasses. Many mining claims have been blasted and worked with bulldozers, altering the primeval character of the landscape. The unit also contains 1,920 acres of juniper thinning. The unit is not substantially free of the works of man and does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive types of recreation.

Inventory Unit 5-25

This unit contains approximately 9,810 acres of public land. It is located approximately nine miles northwest of Brothers. The west boundary is Sage Hollow Road; the south boundary is a maintained dirt road and private

land; the east and north boundaries are Bear Creek Road and private land. The topography is relatively flat south of Rodman Rim, with isolated, low basalt escarpments. Rodman Rim consists of vertical basalt. Portions of the unit contain steep and broken terrain. Mining activity, reservoirs, and ways have had a degrading effect upon the primeval character of the landscape. The unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-26

This unit contains approximately 9,100 acres of public land. It is located 2 to 6 miles north of Brothers. The north boundary is a dirt road; the west boundary is Sage Hollow Road; the south boundary is a powerline maintenance road and private land; and the east boundary is private land. The topography is flat to gently rolling, with low hills in the northern portion. The vegetation is big and low sage and Idaho fescue. Juniper trees grow on the basalt escarpments in the northern portion. An extensive network of water pipelines, ways, and stockwater reservoirs dominate the landscape in this unit; it is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-27

This unit contains approximately 7,830 acres of public land. It is located six miles directly north of Brothers. Boundaries are private land. The topography ranges from steep basaltic escarpments to gently rolling terrain. The vegetation is juniper, big sage, rabbitbrush, and native grass species. Over 2,295 acres of juniper thinnings dominate a large portion of the landscape; the unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-28

This unit contains approximately 8,430 acres of public land. It is located about 11 miles north of Brothers. The west boundary is Bear Creek Road; the south boundary is Bear Creek Road and private land; the east and north boundaries are private land. The unit contains several small ridges and buttes, many of which have steep slopes and drainages. The vegetation is primarily western juniper with an understory of big sagebrush and native bunchgrass. Extensive juniper thinnings dominate the landscape in large portions of the unit; it is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-29

This unit contains two parcels that contain approximately 160 acres of public land. They are located about 3 miles east of the USFS Canyon Creek Campground. One parcel is surrounded by national forest land, and the other parcel borders national forest land. Both parcels border a USFS RARE II area.

Slopes in one parcel range from 10 to 40 percent. The other parcel contains little relief. A perennial stream runs through a portion of each parcel. One parcel contains ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, white fir, and western larch. The other parcel is a drier site, and contains ponderosa pine and bunchgrasses. The Secretary of Agriculture has recommended that the adjacent RARE II area be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its preservation and use as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 5-32

This unit contains approximately 5,830 acres of public land. It is located four miles southwest of Paulina. The west and south boundaries are Drift Canyon Road and private land; the east and north boundaries are private land. The topography ranges from rolling hills to steep terrain. The vegetation consists of big sage, juniper, and native grasses. Numerous ways cross the unit. Years of intensive rock hounding activities have altered many areas in the unit. Because of the many ways and rock hounding excavations, the unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-37

This unit contains approximately 5,580 acres of public land. It is located five miles northeast of Ammons Butte. The west boundary is private land; the south, east, and north boundaries are roads. The topography is dominated by Sheep Mountain, which is rimmed with rocky outcroppings. Elevations range from 4,100 to 5,500 feet. Western juniper is common in the north half, and crested wheatgrass dominates the south half of the unit. A cleared powerline right-of-way dominates a portion of the unit. Because of the extensive vegetative manipulation projects, the unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-44

This unit contains approximately 8,430 acres of public land. It is located six miles south of the G.I. Ranch. The west boundary is the G.I. Ranch Road and private land; the south boundary is a road; the east and north boundaries are roads and private land. There is little topographic relief within the unit. The dominant vegetation is sagebrush, cheatgrass, and squirreltail. Seedings, water developments, ditches, and canals are located in many portions of the unit. The unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-45

This unit contains approximately 6,940 acres of public land. It is located nine miles southeast of the G.I. Ranch. The west boundary is private land; the south and east boundaries are roads; and the north boundary is a road and private land. The topography is relatively flat. The dominant vegetation is big sage, cheatgrass, squirreltail, and other native bunchgrasses. The unit contains ways, seedings, water developments, ditches, and canals. The unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-48

This unit contains approximately 6,440 acres of public land. The west and east boundaries are roads; the south boundary is a transmission line maintenance road; the north boundary is private land. The topography consists of rolling hills, with Hat Butte being the dominant feature in the unit. The vegetation includes western juniper in scattered locations, big sage, rabbitbrush, bunchgrasses, and other native grasses. The unit contains many ways and is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-51

This unit contains approximately 12,600 acres of public land. It is located two miles south of Brothers. The west, south, and east boundaries are roads; and the north boundary is private land. Two large ridges rise above an otherwise flat desert floor. The dominant vegetation is big sage and native grasses. Pine Ridge contains clusters of junipers and a small stand of ponderosa pine. The unit contains several reservoirs, a network of ways, and several seeding projects. The unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-61

This unit contains approximately 9,220 acres of public land. It is located one mile south of Hampton. Boundaries of the unit are formed by roads and private land. One parcel of privately owned land in the central portion of the unit is surrounded by public land. The topography is rolling hills with narrow internal drainage basins bordered by rimrock; there is little topographic relief. About 40 percent of the unit has been seeded to crested wheatgrass. Areas that are not seeded contain sagebrush, rabbitbrush, isolated clusters of juniper trees, Idaho fescue, and associated grasses. Because of the extensive seeding, the unit is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-62

This unit contains approximately 7,650 acres of public land. It is located three miles southeast of Hampton. The north boundary is the Central Oregon Highway (20) and private land; the west boundary is a road; the south and east boundaries are roads and private land. The topography is rolling hills and small, rocky, dry washes. There is little topographic relief in the unit. The dominant vegetation is crested wheatgrass, sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and native grasses. Large brush control and seeding projects have altered approximately 60 to 70 percent of this unit; it is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Unit 5-67

This unit contains approximately 5,520 acres of public land. The west and south boundaries are roads; the east boundary is a road and private land; and the north boundary is Highway 20 and private land. The topography is flat to rolling. Vegetation includes big sagebrush, low sagebrush, Idaho fescue, and other native grasses. The unit contains ways, mining activities, powerlines, and an airstrip; it is not substantially free of the works of man.

Inventory Units 5-70 to 5-75

These units are Elder (5-70), Cedar (5-71), Shanty (5-72), Mack's (5-73), Allison (5-74), and Gilligan's (5-75) Islands in the Deschutes River. They are located in the reach extending from a point four miles north of Sherars Bridge to three miles north of Mack's Canyon recreation site. They range in size from 1 to 9 acres. The islands have little topographic relief. The vegetation consists of alders, willows, native grasses, sedges, and sagebrush. The only western red cedar in the Deschutes Canyon are growing on Cedar Island. A road and railroad are located within 200 yards of the islands. Traffic on the road and railroad eliminate outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive types of recreation.

Inventory Unit 6-4

This 2,800-acre area is 15 miles northeast of Baker. It is bounded on the north and east by dirt roads, private land and Oregon Highway 203; on the south by dirt roads; and on the west by private lands. The area is characterized by rolling hills abruptly cut by the Powder River Canyon, which is several hundred feet deep. Rugged basalt outcroppings occur throughout the canyon. Big sagebrush, crested wheatgrass, cheatgrass and riparian vegetation along the riverbanks are the dominant vegetative types. A few ponderosa pine grow in the area. Two major diversion dams, irrigation canals, visible road cuts, evident mining remnants (buildings, mine tailings, etc.), and three roads entering the area from the east and west provide evidence of man's activities. Due to these intrusions and because the area is only 2,800 acres in size, it is evident that man's works are substantially noticeable and that the unit does not offer an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

Inventory Units 6-5, 6-6, 6-7 and 6-9

These units are the Hunt Mountain area (2,300 acres) and five satellite areas (480 acres) totaling 2,780 acres. They are located approximately 15 miles northwest of Baker. The units are bounded by private land and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. A road bisects one 80-acre parcel. The dominant vegetation types are Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, big sagebrush and several species of threatened or rare plants. Works of man are visible on the south side of the area in the forms of cabins, mine dumps and structures, test pits, abandoned roads and accelerated erosion due to mining. All of the units are adjacent to Forest Service RARE II areas which have been recommended for multiple use other than wilderness. Due to the lack of sufficient size and the presence of visible man-made intrusions, the areas do not, in and of themselves, provide an outstanding opportunity for solitude.

Inventory Units 6-11 and 6-12

The unit contains 2,120 acres and is located approximately 10 miles up the Grande Ronde River from Troy. It is bounded by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and state and private land. The terrain is steep with jagged basalt outcroppings and ledges. The main vegetation is ponderosa pine, brush, and some annual grasses. Approximately 5 percent has been logged with one mile of road having been constructed. The contiguous national forest lands are part of a RARE II area which the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended be managed for multiple uses other than wilderness. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 8-2

The unit consists of three separate public land parcels of 80, 75 and 30 acres, for a total of 185 acres. Two are within one mile of each other, and they are approximately seven and one-half miles east of the third parcel. The unit is located approximately 20 miles south of Tillamook. Each parcel is bordered by Siuslaw National Forest and by either private lands, a road, or by both a road and private land. The terrain is moderate to steep mountain slopes with intermittent streams. The unit is dominated by a Douglas-fir forest with red alder and scattered cedars and maples. The three parcels border the Forest Service's Hebo 1A RARE II area (number 6151), which the Secretary of Agriculture recommended be managed for multiple use other than wilderness. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable in unit 8-2. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 8-3

The unit consists of two separate public land parcels of 512 acres and 1,152 acres, for a total of 1,664. The parcels are located approximately four miles apart and eight miles northeast of Mill City on U.S. Highway 22. The parcels are bordered by the Willamette National Forest and private lands. One of the parcels is also bounded by roads. The terrain is steep to very steeply mountainous with numerous basaltic slides, talus slopes and rock outcrops. The dominant vegetation is sparse Douglas-fir, western hemlock and Sitka alder. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable in the two parcels. The parcels border the Forest Service's Bull of the Woods RARE II area (number 6098); the Secretary of Agriculture recommended that the portion contiguous to unit 8-3 be managed for multiple use other than wilderness. Unit 8-3, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 8-5

The unit consists of three public land parcels of 80, 42 and 40 acres, totaling 162 acres. The greatest distance separating any two parcels is approximately two miles. Portland is approximately 40 miles west on U.S. Highway 26. The parcels are bordered by Mt. Hood National Forest and private lands. Additionally, one of the parcels is bordered on its north edge by the BLM Wildwood Recreation Site. The terrain is steep to very steeply mountainous. The dominant vegetation is Douglas-fir and western hemlock. Approximately half of the 42-acre parcel was logged in 1955; a maintained hiking trail is located in the 80-acre parcel. The three parcels are contiguous to the Forest Service's Salmon-Huckleberry RARE II area; the Secretary of Agriculture

recommended that the Forest Service lands contiguous to the unit 8-5 parcels be managed for multiple use other than wilderness. The three parcels of unit 8-5, in and of themselves, are not of sufficient size to make practicable their use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 8-6

This unit is Willow Island in the Willamette River. It is located at river mile 32, approximately five miles southwest of Oregon City. It is approximately 14 acres in size. It rises approximately seven feet above ordinary high water. It is long and narrow; its widest section is about 300 feet. Vegetation includes cottonwoods, maple and various shrubs. There are no developments on the island. Eleven single-unit family dwellings are within 1,500 feet of the island's shoreline; four are within 300 feet. Southern Pacific Railroad tracks are located approximately 900 feet away on the east bank; U.S. Highway 99E is adjacent to the railroad. Motorized and nonmotorized pleasure boats use the river extensively; commercial boat traffic includes tugboats operating with log booms. Several private boat moorings are located along the west bank adjacent to the island. Because of the extensive use of the river, the shape of the island, and proximity of transportation routes and intensively developed and used lands, the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 8-7

This unit is Judson Rocks Island in the Willamette River. It is located at river mile 100.5, approximately five miles southwest of Salem. It is approximately 26 acres in size. It rises about seven feet above ordinary high water. Its low profile subjects much of the island to periodic flooding. Approximately five acres of higher ground supports cottonwoods and various shrub species. There are no developments on the island. Nearby lands to the south are predominately agricultural croplands. To the north, 11 single-unit family dwellings lie within 1,500 feet of the island. Burlington Northern Railroad tracks run generally parallel and 300 feet north of the island; a highway is located adjacent to the railroad. Motorized and non-motorized pleasure boats use the river extensively. Because of the extensive use of the river around the island, lack of topographic and vegetative screening, and the proximity of transportation routes and intensively developed and used lands, the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 8-8

This unit is Well's Island in the Willamette River. It is located at river mile 106, approximately eight miles southwest of Salem. It is approximately 61 acres in size, rising 15 feet above ordinary high water.

No permanent developments are on the island; several picnic tables, two vault-type toilets and a system of foot trails are established for public use. The elongated island has a low profile of alluvial deposited flat lands. Dominant vegetation includes cottonwoods, maple and ash species and grasses. The island's natural vegetation has been altered by past logging, clearing and cultivation activities. Adjacent lands are farmed and used for residential purposes. Two highways are within 300 and 1,000 feet of the island. Fifteen single-unit family dwellings are within 1,500 feet of the island's shoreline. The Buena Vista Ferry crossing is 200 feet upriver. The river is used extensively by motorized and nonmotorized boats. Because of the extensive use of the river around the island and the proximity of transportation routes and intensively developed and used lands, the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 9-1

This unit is a seven-acre island in the McKenzie River. It is located approximately six air-miles east of Vida. The island is eliptical in shape and is bounded on the east side by a 150-foot wide river channel and on the west side by a 30-foot wide river channel. The island is a gravel bar approximately 300 feet wide at the widest point and about 1,400 feet long. The highest point on the island is 10 to 15 feet above the mean high water river level. A thin soil mantle supports a mixed hardwoods and conifer tree stand. The understory consists of assorted brush, ferns, and moss ground cover. A 115 KV electric power transmission line is draped overhead across the northern end of the island. A clear-cut right-of-way swath 100 feet wide by 260 feet long extends across the width of the island under the powerline. U.S. Highway 126 traverses the east bank of the river opposite the island. Because of a high vehicle traffic volume (2,500 vehicles per day) on the highway, which is both visible and audible from almost every point on the island, and because of considerable float boating traffic (20 to 30 boats per day) passing by during summer months, there is no opportunity for solitude on this narrow island. The imprint of man's works is conspicuously noticeable on the northern third of the island in the cleared powerline right-of-way strip and the overhead powerlines.

Inventory Unit 10-1

The unit is an island 28.28 acres in size. It is located in the Umpqua River about 20 miles northwest of Roseburg. The island has a terraced surface typical of river islands and ranges from 5 to 40 feet above the water level during the summer. The dominant vegetation is California-laurel, Polystichum minitum, and Rhus diversiloba. There are no developments on the island. Roads are located along both banks of the river and three homes are located near the north bank. Because of the narrow width, recreation activity on the river, and proximity to active roads and developed land, the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation.

Inventory Unit 11-2

The unit contains approximately 40 acres of public land 14 miles south of Ruch. The unit is bounded on the south by a surfaced road. All adjacent lands are part of the Rogue River National Forest. A unit of this land (#6147) was considered in the RARE-II process but was not recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for further wilderness consideration. The terrain is hilly except for some flat bottomland along Squaw Creek. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwood and conifer stands. The imprint of human activity is not substantially noticeable except for the road on the boundary. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-3

The unit contains approximately 40 acres of public land located 15 miles south southwest of Ruch. Contiguous lands to the north and west are administered by the Rogue River National Forest and are in a RARE-II unit (#6148) not recommended for further wilderness consideration. Lands on the south and east are in the Corps of Engineers' Applegate Reservoir project. The land is hilly, and vegetation consists of mixed conifer and hardwood species. The imprint of human activity is not greatly noticeable. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-4

The unit contains approximately 40 acres of public land located 15-1/2 miles south southwest of Ruch. It is bounded on the west by a paved road and on the other three sides by lands administered by the Rogue River National Forest. The adjacent national forest land was part of a RARE-II unit (#6148) which was not recommended for further wilderness consideration. The terrain is very steep and hilly with the exception of some bottomland along Carberry Creek. Vegetation consists of mixed hardwood and conifer species. The imprint of human activity is not appreciable. In and of itself, the unit is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-5

The unit contains approximately 160 acres of public land situated 17 miles southwest of Ruch. Lands adjoining on the north and west are administered by the Rogue River National Forest and were inventoried in RARE-II (#6703) but were not recommended for further wilderness consideration. Private lands abut

on the southeast; this boundary is partially skirted by a road. Private land which has been logged abuts the northwest corner. The terrain is steep and is predominantly vegetated with conifers except for some brush along the ridgetop. The impact of human activity is not noticeable within the unit. In and of itself, the unit is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-6

Two parcels of public land, one of 120 acres, and the other of 600 acres, comprise unit 11-6. The unit is six miles south of Williams on the north slope of Big Sugarloaf Peak. It is bounded by private and Federally owned lands. Lands on the south are administered by the Siskiyou National Forest and were inventoried in RARE-II (#6703) but were not recommended for further wilderness consideration. The terrain is steep and mountainous. Vegetation consists of conifers and brush. The Grayback or Clapboard Gulch Trail crosses the unit; otherwise there is little imprint of human activity. The unit, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-7

This unit contains 840 acres of public land located 2-1/2 miles west of Cave Junction. Adjacent lands to the west are administered by the Siskiyou National Forest and were included in RARE-II (#6709) but were not recommended for further wilderness consideration. All other contiguous lands are in private ownership. The terrain is steep and rugged. Vegetation consists of conifers and brush. Visible impacts of human activity in the unit are limited to off-road vehicle scars. In and of itself, the unit is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-8

This unit contains about 1,440 acres of public land located 2-1/2 miles west northwest of Cave Junction. Contiguous lands on the west are administered by the Siskiyou National Forest and were included in RARE II (#6709) but were not recommended for further wilderness consideration. All other contiguous lands are in private ownership. The terrain is mountainous. Vegetation is primarily coniferous forest and brush. The noticeable impact of human activity is limited to off-road vehicle tracks. In and of itself, the unit is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-9

This unit contains 680 acres of public land located one mile west of Selma. Contiguous lands to the west are administered by the Siskiyou National Forest and were included in RARE-II (#6179) but were not recommended for further wilderness consideration. The terrain is generally steep. Vegetation consists of coniferous forest on the narrow ridgelines with oak and brush at the lower elevations. The visible impact of human activity is limited to off-road vehicle tracks. Mining claims probably exist. A paved road abuts the south boundary of the unit. In and of itself, the unit is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-11

Two parcels, one of 15 acres and the other of 40 acres, comprise this unit. The unit lies nine miles west southwest of Galice. All contiguous lands are administered by the Siskiyou National Forest and BLM. An adjacent RARE-II unit (#6176) was recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use other than wilderness. The terrain is steep. Vegetation consists of conifers and shrubs. Human activity in the unit has been limited to mineral exploration and hunting. In and of itself, the unit is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-12

This unit contains about 100 acres of public land about eight miles west southwest of Galice. All contiguous lands are administered by BLM or the Siskiyou National Forest. An adjacent RARE-II (#6176) was not recommended for further wilderness consideration. The terrain is steep, and vegetation consists primarily of conifers and shrubs. The impact of human activity in the unit is limited to mineral exploration. Unit 11-12, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-13

This 2,900-acre public land inventory unit is seven miles west-southwest of Galice. It is bounded on the north and west by Siskiyou National Forest land and on the east and south by BLM roads and O&C commercial timber lands. Terrain is steep and mountainous. The dominant vegetation is conifer trees and shrubs. Roads and unreforested clear cuts are visible in portions of the area. The unit is adjacent to Forest Service RARE-II area #6176; the Secretary of Agriculture recommended that area #6176 be managed for multiple use other than wilderness. Because of the small size of the area and the presence of roads and clear cuts in and around the area, the unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation.

Inventory Unit 11-14

The unit contains about 120 acres of public land in three parcels. It is located about 12 miles northwest of Galice. It is bounded on the west and south by Siskiyou National Forest land and on the east by a road and O&C commercial forest lands. Its terrain is mountainous ridge top. The dominant vegetation is conifer trees and shrubs. The unit is contiguous to Forest Service RARE-II area #6176; the Secretary of Agriculture recommended that area #6176 be managed for multiple use other than wilderness. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable within unit 11-14. The unit is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and management as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 11-15

This unit contains 140 acres of public land. It is located five miles southeast of Marial. All contiguous lands are administered by BLM or the Siskiyou National Forest. Adjacent National Forest land to the southwest was reviewed in RARE-II (#6173) and was not recommended for further wilderness consideration. The terrain is mountainous ridgetop vegetated by conifers and shrubs. There are no substantially noticeable signs of human activity. Unit 11-15 is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use, management, and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 12-2

The unit consists of three separate areas of public lands totaling 2,020 acres which are contiguous to U.S. Forest Service RARE II Area No. 6157. The terrain consists of narrow sinuous ridges dissected by steep-walled V-shaped mountain valleys with a total relief of less than 1,000 feet. The vegetation consists of dense coniferous forest of Douglas-fir and hemlock. There are no developments within the unit, but there are several clear-cuts on contiguous commercial timber production areas. The imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable within the withdrawal areas, but dead-end timber management roads penetrate the contiguous commercial timber production areas. The Secretary of Agriculture has recommended that the contiguous RARE II Area No. 6157 be managed for multiple use other than wilderness. Unit 12-2, in and of itself, is not of sufficient size to make practicable its use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 12-3

The unit contains approximately 420 acres of public lands on a sandbar bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by New River and to the north and south by private lands and state beaches. Relief is limited to low foredunes stabilized by European beach grass, with some herbaceous dune plants, scattered coastal scrubs, and an occasional Sitka spruce. New River has historically breached an outlet, or occasionally two outlets, to the Pacific Ocean at a number of different locations, on occasion making the sandbar an "island" for the winter runoff period. There are no developments on the sandbar and the imprints of man's work are substantially unnoticeable. The public lands stretch for 3-1/4 miles of ocean front. The beach itself is presently open to motor vehicle use under the laws and authority of the State of Oregon. The sandbar is not an island most of the time, although it has been an island during some winter runoff periods. In and of themselves, the public lands on the sandbar are of insufficient size to make practicable their use and preservation as wilderness.

Inventory Unit 13-13

This unit consists of two small islands about one acre each in size. They are located in Mountain Lake in Moran State Park, Orcas Island, San Juan County, Washington. The islands are both flat and densely vegetated with coniferous trees and dense underbrush. There are no man-made intrusions on either island; however, the lake shore contains a campground, boat ramp and small marina, a road, and hiking trails. These islands do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation. Opportunities for solitude are limited because of the heavy use of the state park (150,000 visitors in 1974) and closeness to the developed shoreline. Primitive unconfined recreation opportunities are limited by the islands' size and dense vegetative cover which limits use of the islands.

Inventory Unit 13-42

This unit contains about 30 islands and encompasses around 350 acres. They are located at the mouth of the North and South Forks of the Skagit River in Skagit Bay about five miles southwest of Mt. Vernon, Washington. These are all flat, semi-marshy islands. Vegetation is sparse and consists primarily of grasses. The islands themselves are free of man-made intrusions; however, there are houses, barns, and roads nearby. These islands do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation. There is no vegetative or topographic screening, so opportunities for solitude are limited. Primitive unconfined recreation opportunities are limited because the marshy condition of the islands limits most activities.

Inventory Unit 13-43

This unit contains a 5-acre and a 15-acre non-vegetated gravel bar. The islands are located in the Skagit River about four miles downstream from Rockport, Washington. They are free of man-made intrusions. The river banks located within 50 yards contain significant intrusions. On one bank, there is a road and a building; and on the opposite bank, a paved highway and a railroad track. These islands do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation. There is no vegetative or topographic screening from outside intrusions, and the size and physical characteristics limit primitive unconfined recreation opportunities.

Inventory Unit 13-45

This unit consists of a 5-acre and a 10-acre gravel bar. One island is located on the Skagit River, just downstream from Marblemount, Washington; the

second is located on the Cascade River, just upstream from Marblemount and the confluence of the Cascade and Skagit Rivers. They are free of man-made intrusions; however, there are intrusions on the river banks. Both islands have gravel roads on the river banks. There are structures and a paved highway within one-quarter mile. These islands do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation. They do not offer any vegetative or topographic screening, and are fairly small. Primitive unconfined recreation opportunities are limited by the physical characteristics of the islands.

Inventory Unit 13-46

This unit contains a flat, muddy, 40-acre island located on Davis Slough about one mile west of Stanwood, Washington. The island is a mudflat and contains very little vegetation. It does not have any man-made intrusions on it; however, there are cultivated fields, houses, roads and a highway within one-quarter mile. This island does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation. It does not provide topographic or vegetative screening from surrounding intrusions. Primitive unconfined recreation opportunities are very limited on this type of island.

Inventory Unit 13-47

This unit consists of nine rocks containing less than one acre total. They are located just off the southeast shore of Gedney Island, which is located in Possession Sound about five miles west of Everett, Washington. These rocks are small and look like large boulders which were dropped along the waters edge. They have no vegetative cover. They do not contain any man-made intrusions; however, they are located within 100 yards of a group of houses on the shore to the east. These rocks do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of their size, lack of screening, and location close to houses and shipping lanes.

Inventory Unit 13-48

This unit is an island containing just under two-tenths of an acre. It is located at the confluence of Ebey Slough and the Snohomish River about three miles upstream from Everett, Washington. The island is flat and contains no vegetation. The island itself contains no man-made intrusions, but there are roads and structures on all adjacent river banks. This island does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation due to its size, lack of screening, and location in an area containing numerous man-made intrusions.

Inventory Unit 13-49

This unit contains one island about five acres in size. It is located at the mouth of the Dungeness River at the town of Dungeness, Washington. It is a flat depositional island and contains no vegetation. The island itself contains no man-made intrusions, but is located very close to houses and other structures. In one place there are houses located about 30 feet across one fork of the river from the island. This island does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of its size, location, and lack of topographic and vegetative screening.

Inventory Unit 13-51

This unit consists of several rocks containing about one acre total. They are located in Squamish Harbor just offshore from the town of Shine, Washington. These rocks are small and contain no vegetation. They are awash during high tide. One rock has a navigation marker on it. The rocks are located just south of the Hood Canal Floating Bridge and offshore from houses in Shine. These rocks do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of their size and physical characteristics. The naturalness is adversely affected by the navigation marker and adjacent man-made intrusions.

Inventory Unit 13-52

This unit consists of three groups of rocks containing approximately five acres total. They are located from 100 to 300 yards offshore from Olele Point in Admiral Inlet, Jefferson County, Washington. These are all flat rocky areas with little or no vegetation. There is a navigation marker on each group of rocks. These markers dominate the rock groups. There are other man-made intrusions on the shore, including a large rock quarry. This unit does not appear natural due to the influence of the navigation markers. Its size and physical characteristics eliminate the possibility for outstanding solitude or primitive unconfined recreation.

Inventory Unit 13-53

This unit contains one rock about one-tenth of an acre in size. It is located about 20 feet offshore from the south end of Brownstone Island, Jefferson County, Washington. This is a very small rock with no vegetation. It does not contain any man-made intrusions. This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of its size, location, and lack of topographic or vegetative screening.

Inventory Unit 13-54

This unit consists of two groups of rocks containing one acre total. They are located in the Pacific Ocean just offshore from the town of Kalaloch, Washington. These rocks are flat and contain no vegetation. They are awash at high tide. The rocks themselves have no man-made intrusions on them, but they are located within 300 yards of the town of Kalaloch. This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of their size and physical characteristics.

Inventory Unit 13-55

This unit contains a vertical-sided rock located in Grays Harbor about five miles west of the town of Hoquiam, Washington. The rock contains about one-half an acre. The top, approximately 50 feet high, is flat and contains a low vegetative cover. There are no man-made intrusions on the rock. This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of its size, lack of vegetative or topographic screening, and difficult access to the top.

Inventory Unit 13-56

This unit contains one island of about five acres. It is located in Grays Harbor about seven miles west of Hoquiam, Washington. This is a flat sandy island with low vegetative cover consisting of some shrub and grass patches. There are no man-made intrusions on this island; however, it is in line with the runway of the Hoquiam Airport and is near shipping lanes. This island does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of the lack of topographic or vegetative screening and limited recreation possibilities.

Inventory Unit 13-57

This unit contains about 10 low marshy islands totaling about 100 acres. They are located in the South Bay section of Grays Harbor. One is located north of Laidlaw, Washington, and the rest are south of Laidlaw. The islands are flat and all are vegetated with low vegetation except the northern island, which is an unvegetated sandbar. The islands are free of man-made intrusions; however, they are very close to significant intrusions. The northern island is next to a marina and the southern islands are next to a highway bridge. The naturalness of this unit has been adversely impacted from adjacent intrusions. The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of its physical characteristics.

Inventory Unit 13-58

This unit contains one island about one-half acre in size. It is located in the Willapa River at South Bend, Washington. The island is flat and contains patches of low shrubs and grass. The island itself is free of man-made intrusions, but nearby are numerous man-made features. These include a railroad, highway, powerline, and houses on the shore, all within 100 yards. The naturalness of this unit has been adversely impacted by adjacent intrusions. It does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of the lack of vegetative or topographic screening, and because of its small size.

Inventory Unit 13-61

This unit consists of two small islands totaling less than one acre. They are located in the Columbia River about five miles downstream from the town of Underwood, Washington. These are low islands with some grass cover. The islands do not contain any man-made intrusions; however, they are just offshore from a highway and railroad track. This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of its small size and lack of vegetative and topographic screening.

Inventory Unit 13-64

This unit consists of two islands containing about 10 acres total. The islands are located in the Okanogan River about eight miles downstream from Tonasket, Washington. These are low sandy islands with scattered trees and low shrub cover. The islands do not contain any man-made intrusions. On the river bank within 50 yards of the islands, there is a railroad track. A gravel road is located just past the railroad track. There is a trail on the opposite bank. These islands do not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude because there is not enough vegetative or topographic screening from adjacent intrusions. Recreation opportunities are limited by the size of the islands and by limited access.

Inventory Unit 13-65

This unit consists of three islands containing less than 10 acres total. They are located on the north side of Sprague Lake in Lincoln County, Washington. The islands are fairly flat except for two which have higher knobs. There is low tree cover on the flat portions of the islands and grass on the knobs. The largest island has a cabin. The others contain no man-made intrusions. The islands are located about 50 yards from shore. A railroad track runs along the shoreline and Interstate 90 is about one-quarter of a mile away. This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude

because there is not sufficient vegetative or topographic screening from outside intrusions. Recreation opportunities are limited by the size of the islands.

Inventory Unit 13-66

This unit consists of four islands totaling about 15 acres. The islands are located on the Yakima River between Benton City and Prosser. The islands are flat with willow and grass cover. They do not contain any man-made intrusions, but all have highways, railroad tracks, and structures within 200 to 300 yards. The naturalness of this unit has been impacted by surrounding intrusions. The unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive unconfined recreation because of a lack of adequate topographic or vegetative screening, and the small size and limited access to the unit.

Inventory Unit 13-68

This unit contains eight islands totaling about 50 acres. They are located in the Nooksack River near Maple Falls, Washington. The islands are flat with unknown vegetative cover. They do not contain man-made intrusions; however, each is located within one-quarter mile of a road. A highway bridge crosses within 200 yards of one island. One is located next to a gravel pit, and another is next to some homes. This unit does not offer outstanding opportunities for solitude because of a lack of topographic screening and the small size of the islands. Recreation opportunities are limited by the size of the islands.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

December 1978

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